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Closing Quotations.—
T.T. London 2s.11½d
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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December 18, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 54 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 72 58

December 18, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 84 47

WEATHER FORECAST.
FAIR.
Barometer 30.13.

7832 日 伍 初 月 一

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1917.

二 拜 祖 聖 八 十 月 二十 菲 香 港

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

A Lull in the Attacks.

London, December 17.

An Italian official message says:—Between the Brenta and the Piave the struggle diminished in intensity on Friday evening and had not increased on Saturday. A prompt counter-attack drove back an attempted advance in the Col Della Berretta region.

Only Insignificant Gains.

London, December 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that General Krbatian has been chosen to command the Austrian divisions transferred from the Trentin to the Western Front. General Hoechendorff's and General Von Below's troops are continuing daily their savage attacks between the Brenta and the Piave, but are gaining only insignificant salients at great cost.

German Report on English Attacks.

London, December 17.

A German wireless official message states:—Austro-Germans have taken prisoner several hundred. South of Col Caprile and south of Monte Fontanucco, English attacks broke down.

Persistent German Attacks.

London, December 17.

The Daily Mail correspondent at the Italian Headquarters says that the fighting on the Piave, on the side of Mount Grappa, has reached a serious phase. The Germans are persistently attacking a salient a mile and a half broad. The weather is cold and most bitter, and the Italian garrisons are being subjected to a physical effort unprecedented throughout the whole war. Since the British took over their sector there has been no infantry action, the waters of the Piave forming an impassable barrier, but the Austrian gunners have intensified their fire and demolished most of the houses at Montello. The British are less affected by the cannonade than by the cold.

HOW JERUSALEM WAS CAPTURED.

Full Story of the Military Operations.

London, December 17.

Reuter's correspondent at the Palestine Headquarters, in a despatch dated December 11, sent by aeroplane from Jerusalem, fully describes the capture and conditions of Jerusalem. He emphasises the heartfelt gladness of all the city's population with which the British were received. A British General who entered the town early in the morning to take the surrender was surrounded by huge crowds laughing, crying, clapping their hands and showering flowers upon the accompanying officers. These feelings of gratitude were intensified because, despite provocation, not a single gun or rifle had been fired upon the city.

The operations which resulted in the capture of Jerusalem began on December 7. The Turks held a strong line west, south and north-west of Jerusalem, abundantly provided with machine guns. Some of the bigger guns were mounted just outside the walls of the city. It was therefore impossible to deal with them without endangering the town. Torrential rains made transport work most difficult. The attack pivoted on Nebi Samuel, dismounted Yeomanry attacking north and north-east of Nebi Samuel and Londoners on the south thereof advancing east upon Jerusalem, while Welsh and Home County troops threatened the City from the south. The latter pressed back the resistance around Bethlehem and reached a point two miles north of Bethlehem by noon of December 8. Londoners climbed down a steep and stony ravine and up the other side before closing with the enemy, and thereafter by simultaneous frontal and flanking attacks the whole of the Turkish positions west of Jerusalem were secured by seven o'clock in the morning. The enemy still held the crest of the ridge overlooking the city, with numerous machine-guns posted on the houses of German colonists in the outskirts of Jerusalem. On December 8 the Londoners magnificently stormed the ridge, traversing ground strewn with boulders and driving out the Turks at the point of the bayonet with exceedingly heavy losses. In the defence of Jerusalem the Turks displayed a more desperate spirit than in any previous fighting, standing their ground to the last and meeting bayonet with bayonet. During the night, the Turks withdrew north and east of the city and at eight in the morning of December 9, the Mayor, with the Chief of Police, surrendered the town. Meanwhile dismounted Yeomanry to the north drove out the Turks from the village of Beitskes, and gallantly rushed the entrenched positions, inflicting heavy casualties. Our losses were comparatively light. The Welsh, advancing from the south, pushed across the road east of Jerusalem leading to Jericho, pressing back the enemy reinforcements which were being hurried up.

The correspondent describes the conditions and says that the Turks lost 45,000 pack animals from starvation and overwork. The inhabitants fought for the bodies of the animals lying about the city. Then began a period of persecution. All suspected of sympathising with the Allies were imprisoned, exiled and many executed, including the Mafet of Gaza. He attempted to escape across the desert to Sinai, but he was captured and hanged with his son outside the Jaffa Gate. The American colony was un molested and throughout worked nobly in relieving distress. They were most helpful to the British wounded soldiers and prisoners. The Germans recently attempted to procure the exile of the Americans, and, despite the Turkish opposition, had a number of the younger males sent to Damascus. Our arrival prevented the deportation of the remainder. The population was very excited at the sound of the cannonade, in the battle of Beersheba. When the truth of the British victories leaked out, deportations became more numerous. Several officers arrived bare-foot. After the capture of Ascalon, they had run all the way, abandoning everything, including the hospitals, and four hundred wounded. Severe measures were taken and the fugitives were compelled to retain the line. Ever since arrived early in November and recommended evacuation, but three days later he returned to Constantinople and issued a proclamation stating that the city had to be held to the last. Reinforcements arrived and posted machine guns, and it was even stated that they had mixed sacred with. Subsequently General Salkenwyne came to control the defence measures. The British rash in at the end left the Turks no time to carry out their worst intentions. The Governor of the City failed to prevail upon the troops to defend the houses. Besides the Latin Patriarch who was arrested and deported some weeks ago, the Turks deported a Greek Patriarch and eleven members of the Holy Synod and an Armenian Patriarch and Chancellor.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH LABOUR'S WAR AIMS.

A Comprehensive Declaration of Policy.

London, December 17.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the Executive of the Labour Party have issued a statement of war aims which will be submitted to the National Labour Conference to be held in London on December 28. The statement reaffirms the declaration adopted at the Conference of the Allied Socialist and Labour Parties on February 14, 1915, and says:—The fundamental purpose of the British Labour movement in supporting a continuance of the war is that the world may be made safe for democracy. It urges the suppression of secret diplomacy and Parliamentary control of foreign policy, the universal abolition of compulsory military service, the limitation of armaments, the abolition of profit-making armament firms, the establishment of a League of Nations and an International High Court, and the formation of an International Legislature.

The Manifesto, while repudiating war conquest, insists on the necessity of restitution and reparation and certain territorial readjustments. It emphatically insists that the foremost condition of peace must be the reparation by Germany, under the direction of an International Commission, of the wrong done to Belgium and the restoration of Belgian independence. It reaffirms the reprobation of the crime by which Alsace-Lorraine was torn from France and suggests that the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine should decide their own destiny under the protection of the League of Nations. It proposes that the reorganisation of the Balkan peoples should be settled by an International Commission. It supports the claim, unresisted, that the Italians should be a united Italy and that the people of Poland must be allowed to settle their own destiny. It hopes that a free Jewish state in Palestine will be established. It says that the peoples freed from the excreted rule of the Turks should be administered by a Commission under the League of Nations, and that Constantinople should be made a free and neutralised port. It proposes that the conquered territories in tropical Africa should be transferred to the League of Nations for administration as a single independent African State. It opposes an economic war after peace, but says that British Labour will not be satisfied unless full and free judicial investigation is made into the accusations of cruelty made against particular Governments and persons, especially the loss of life and property of merchant seamen and other non-combatants, including women and children, from inhuman and ruthless conduct. Therefore, a Court of Claims and Accusations should be established to investigate such allegations.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

The Guillotine—Not a Fortress.

London, December 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, the majority of the Executive of the Soviet have approved a decree declaring the Cadets the enemy of the people. M. Trotsky, addressing the minority, said: "You are perturbed at the mild terror we are applying to our class enemies. A month hence this will equal the terror of the great French Revolutionaries. Not a fortress, but a guillotine, awaits our enemies."

A Peasant Protest.

London, December 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the Peasant Congress by 360 votes to 321 denounced the arrest of the members of the Constituent Assembly as a criminal infringement of the rights of the Constituent Assembly.

An "Ukrainian Report."

London, December 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that the report of the escape of the ex-Tsar is officially denied.

Ukrainian Parliament Attacked.

London, December 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that a telegram from Nicholas says that Maximalist troops at Odessa attacked the Ukrainian Parliament. The Ukrainian troops drove off the Maximalists. The majority of the sailors of the Black Sea Fleet joined the Ukrainians.

The Election Returns.

London, December 17.

Up to the present there are three hundred returns to the Russian Constituent Assembly elections, including 160 Revolutionary Socialists, ninety-six Maximalists and thirteen Cadets. There is no vital difference between the programmes of the Revolutionary Socialists and the Maximalists. The conflict between them is for power.

Herr Scheidemann and other German Majority Socialists have arrived at Stockholm, where they are negotiating with the Bolshevik representatives. M. Branting condemns this "secret diplomacy."

Warily Tribe Out of Hand.

London, December 17.

The Times correspondent at Odessa states that the warlike tribe of Tchetchenians has surrounded and besieged Grozny, the population of which is panic-stricken. Fires broke out at the oil-wells and there were many victims.

Searching for M. Kerensky.

London, December 17.

The Times correspondent at Petrograd says that numerous perquisitions at the residences of officers and diligent search are being made for M. Kerensky, who is supposed to be hiding in the city.

THE PROSECUTION OF M. CAILLIAUX.

London, December 17.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says the Special Committee of the Chamber, examining the charges against M. Caillaux and Lonsdale, has recommended the withdrawal of Parliamentary immunity.

Later.

M. Clemenceau told the Committee prior to its decision that Baron Sianino had warned the Anglo-French and Russian Ambassadors of the disquietude caused by the activities of M. Caillaux in Rome. M. Clemenceau added that if M. Caillaux were an ordinary citizen there would be no discussion about the charges against him. If the Chamber refused to sanction the prosecution of M. Caillaux, the Government would resign.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A Quiet Day.

London, December 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

"General Winter" Arrives.

London, December 17.

A telegram from Headquarters states that a snowstorm and a north-westerly gale are raging in the Cambrai region.

A JAPANESE DENIAL!

London, December 17.

According to the Daily Mail correspondent at Paris, it is announced from Tokyo that the Japanese Government denies landing Japanese troops at Vladivostok.

EARLIER TELEGRAM.

ACTIVITY ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, December 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We drove off an attack westward of Villers Guislain and repulsed a bombing attack northward of La Vacquerie. We slightly improved our position eastward of Avion and repulsed a raid southward of Armentieres. There is mutual artillery activity southward of the Scarpe and increased hostile artillerying northward of Langemarck. Our aeroplanes fired many rounds into trenches and bombed numerous targets, including two long range gun positions south-westward of Lille. Enemy aircraft is active. We brought down three and drove down two. All of ours returned.

A French communiqué reports an intermittent artillery duel along the greater part of the front, which is fairly violent in the region north of Bois-de-Caixvres.

THE PINCH OF WAR.

Some Facts Concerning the Food Problem.

The pinch of war is being felt in all belligerent countries, says an American journal, especially as regards food-prices, but it is difficult to compare conditions in Europe with those here, as many commodities in France, England, and Germany are sold at prices fixed by the Government. In England bread is being sold under a subsidy from the Government at eighteen cents for a four-pound loaf, actually, we are told, well under the cost of production. The London Labour Gazette, a semi-official organ of one of the departments of the Government, the Board of Trade, notes a general fall of prices as regards foodstuffs, and this in spite of the much-discussed submarine problem. It says:

"In consequence of reductions in the prices of flour, bread, and meat under the operation of recent food-control orders, the general level of retail prices of food on October 1 was considerably lower than a month earlier. The effect of these decreases was partially counteracted by upward movements in the prices of other foodstuffs, but on the balance there was a reduction in the general percentage increase since July, 1914, from 106 per cent. on September 1 to 97 per cent. at the beginning of October.

"The subsidised 'ninepenny loaf' (18 cents) was almost universal for cash over the counter on October 1. An additional charge for delivery usually of 1 cent, but sometimes of 2 cents, per 4-pound, was reported from one-third of the places from which returns are received. Up to the introduction of the ninepenny loaf the average price had been about 23 cents for some months. In July, 1914, it was about 11 cents. The present price of bread is therefore 22 per cent. lower than a month ago, and about 55 per cent. higher than just before the war. The alteration in the price of bread was accompanied by a similar though somewhat greater reduction in that of flour.

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"The decrease since September 1 in the price of British bread and flour averaged about 25 cents and 4 cents per pound respectively, the fall being more marked in

FREEMASONS IN THE WAR.

In honour of Freemasons who have fallen in the war, a memorial service, unique and impressive in its character, was held on October 28, in St. Clement Danes Church, Strand. There was a large and distinguished gathering of members of the craft, including many grand officers. The church was decorated with choice white lilies, and the service was fully choral. A feature of the service was the rendering by Brigadier-General the Earl of Shaftesbury of the solo, "Behold faithful unto death" ("St. Paul") (Mendelssohn) and the music by the band of the Coldstream Guards, under the direction of Major T. Mackenzie Rogan. Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Lloyd, Junior Grand Master, read one of the lessons. In the course of his sermon the Bishop of Birmingham (Grand Chaplain) made an appeal on behalf of the Freemasons' War Hospital. He remarked that in 1870, in the time of the Franco-Prussian War, he was a schoolboy in Germany. Even then, in German streets, English schoolboys were jeered at, and Germans openly gave expression to the hope that the time would come when English pride would be humiliated. But even then the moral standpoint of Great Britain was accepted as the standpoint of the morality of the world. Freemasons had died in the cause of justice, as well as in the cause of their brethren. At the close of the service "The Last Post" was sounded; and the band of the Coldstream Guards then played the "Dead March" in "Saul," followed by the "Hallelujah Chorus."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Foreign Shipping and U.S. Coast Trade.

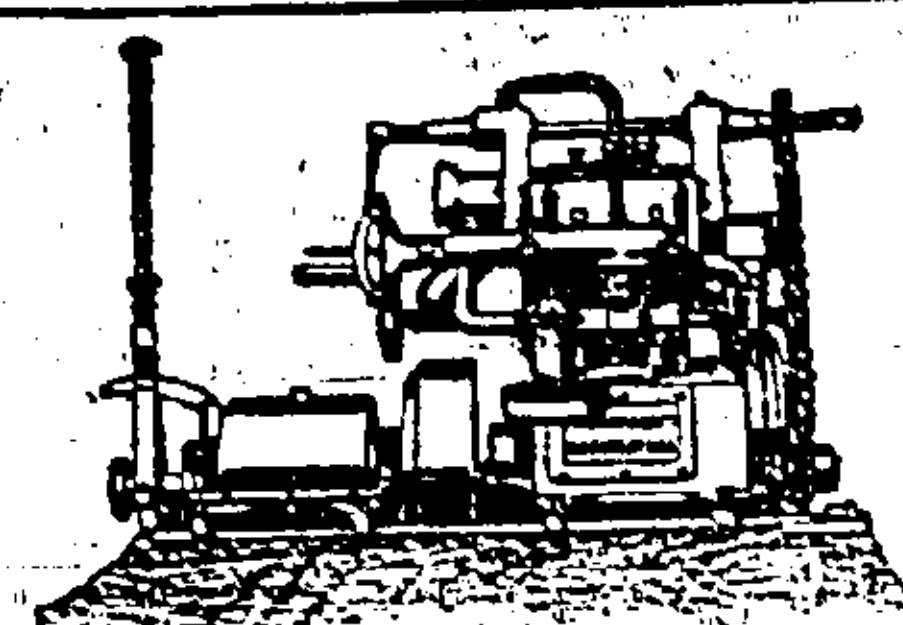
America's coastwise trade was formally opened to foreign shipping on October 22 by a resolution of the Shipping Board ordering the licensing for such trade of both foreign-built vessels under the United States flag and vessels of foreign register. This action, taken upon authority to suspend provisions of existing laws granted by Congress during the closing days of the war session, will serve the double purpose of replacing American tonnage withdrawn for overseas service and of relieving many foreign ships of the wasteful necessity of going between American ports empty or only partially laden. The Board designated Edward F. Carr, its director of operations, to administer the new act and issue permits. He will begin the work immediately. Conditions in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf trades will be affected materially. Alaska was exempted specifically by the act of Congress.

wages have not risen in anything like the same proportion.

"According to persons coming from London, the cost of living in Paris is about 50 per cent. higher than it is there."

How folk in Germany are faring it is almost impossible to say, for the newspapers preserve strict silence on the subject. An occasional official utterance, however, shows that there is a distinct scarcity of almost every commodity.

NOTICES.

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NOTICES.



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Crown Prince	100	4.65
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Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
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Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
Superfine "	20	.75
"	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

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GENERAL NEWS.

From Their Majesties:
In reply to the telegram of congratulation sent on St. Andrew's Day to the King and Queen, the President of St. Andrew's Society has received the following:—Their Majesties heartily thank you for kind greetings.

Killed In Action.
Many friends in the Far East (say the N. C. Daily News) will learn with deep regret that the Standard Oil Co. has received news of the death of Lieut. W. Hamill, 11th Battalion, Manchester Regt., killed in action on August 16.

China's Salt Revenue Surplus.
The Salt Revenue surplus for the month of November amounted to \$8,000,000, according to the Peking Daily News. This sum was paid over to the Government on the 4th instant through the Bank of China and Bank of Communications at Shanghai and the French Bank at Canton.

Marriage at Nagasaki.
The marriage took place at Nagasaki, on the 29th ult., at the residence of Mr. S. A. Ringer, in the presence of the American Consul; Mr. E. L. Neville, of Mr. Lucy Goodrich, Agent at a villa of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and well-known in Far Eastern ports, and Mrs. Ethel Greene, of San Francisco.

Back To China.
Among the passengers who returned to Shanghai last week were:—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bingham and Mr. D. Lindale, from England; Dr. and Mrs. R. S. Ivy and Mrs. S. B. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. S. Benjamin, from Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Serebriani-ko, and Messrs. P. F. Wisner and A. J. P. Heard.

A Double Decoration.
News has been received in Shanghai from France that Dr. Fresson had received a double decoration, the Legion of Honour and the Croix de Guerre. Dr. Fresson, who is now at Verdun in charge of fractures, and has received special commendation on the excellency of his work which is spoken of as some of the best seen in the war.

The S. P. C. A. in Japan.

One learns with satisfaction from the Japan Chronicle that the Inspectors of the Kobe S. P. C. A. had a busy time during November. No less than 87 cases of over-loading horses were dealt with during the month, and in 12 cases help was procured for horses dragging loads up steep roads. Sixteen cases of beating horses were dealt with by the Inspectors, and six men found cruelly jerking the reins of their horses were warned. Nine sick horses and other animals were cared for during the month. The Society appears to be due to foreign enterprise.

Captain Sowerby M.C.
Mr. A. de C. Sowerby has received a letter from his brother, Captain Edward S. Sowerby, R.A.M.C., which announces that the latter has been decorated with the Military Cross. Captain Sowerby was born in Tainanfu, Shensi, in 1889. In 1899, with the rest of his family he was taken home to be educated, thus just escaping the Boxer massacre in Shensi. He remained in England till 1914, being educated in Bath and Bristol, and taking his medical degrees M.B. and B.S. in London. In 1914 he came to China in the English Baptist Mission, but returned to England in 1915 to join up.

Belated Fulfilment of Promise.
We are informed from the water front (says the Central China Post of December 6) that a number of the Captains of the China Merchants steamers have received the medals which were promised them for services performed during the second revolution four years ago. The other officers and crews have received nothing and, in the case of two vessels, which were commandeered outright and were all the time on the job instead of transporting troops occasionally, they have neither received the medals nor the three months' extra pay which were promised to them by H. E. Li Yung-hung, the late President. However, "everything comes to them that waits" and perhaps in the course of another four years they too will be remembered.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A Kobe Conflagration. The Kobe Post Office has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at one million yen. The mail was removed safely and no telegrams were burnt, but the telegraph instruments were destroyed.

Patriotic Clyde Shipbuilders. Clyde shipbuilders have patriotically refused to tender for the building of Norwegian cargo vessels, to be delivered as soon as possible after the war, though a minimum of \$30 a ton dead-weight was offered.

Russians in England. If a young Russian, having elected to go back to Russia to fight changes his mind, he has to go into the British Army without the right of an appeal for exemption, was the effect of a King's Bench Court decision.

Brigandage in Honan. A correspondent at Kingteekwan writes that last night the 26th ult.) about 100 brigands set fire to an inn near Kingteekwan. They fired the back and waited in front for the inmates to come out and then women and children were all slaughtered or burnt except one woman who was carried away. At daylight the brigands reached a small town and carried off several persons for ransom. The richest man in the country has been kidnapped and several tens of thousands of taels demanded as ransom. As there was a military camp near the place of seizure the military are suspected of conniving at the deed.

Queer Situation at Yochow.

The China Merchants Steamer Kweilei arrived here yesterday (says the central China Post of December 8) with a number of Northern troops which, after remaining for a while at the China Merchants' bound, were subsequently landed at Wuchang. We learn that these soldiers were the 2,000 which left here by the steamer for Yochow and on arrival at that port there were refused permission to disembark by the troops which had taken charge of garrisoning the place, so there was nothing left for them to do but return to this centre. Query: Have the Southerners already taken Yochow?

Kaiser's Spendthrift Nephew. Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia, whom the Kaiser desires to place under restraint because of his money squandering tendencies, is (says the Scots Pictorial) a son of Prince and Princess Frederick Leopold, a brother of that airman, Prince Karl, who was brought down by British flying men a few months ago, and who died as the result of his wounds thereafter, and a nephew of the late Duchess of Connaught. His mother is a sister of the German Empress, and there has always been rather acute jealousy between the two sisters, the higher position of the Empress being neutralized, to her mind, by the fact that Princess Frederick Leopold, the wife of a very rich man, always managed to get more of her own way. This despite the fact that the Frederick Leopolds were anything but a popular or happy couple, as Miss Keen, who for seven years was a governess to their daughter, Princess Victoria Margarethe of Prussia, points out in her recent book. The sons of the house went their own way to a great extent, and Prince Frederick Leopold the younger developed into something of a spendthrift. His parents, however, are with him in putting up a stout resistance to the Kaiser in the matter of "restraint," which, more or less means imprisonment as a mentally deficient person.

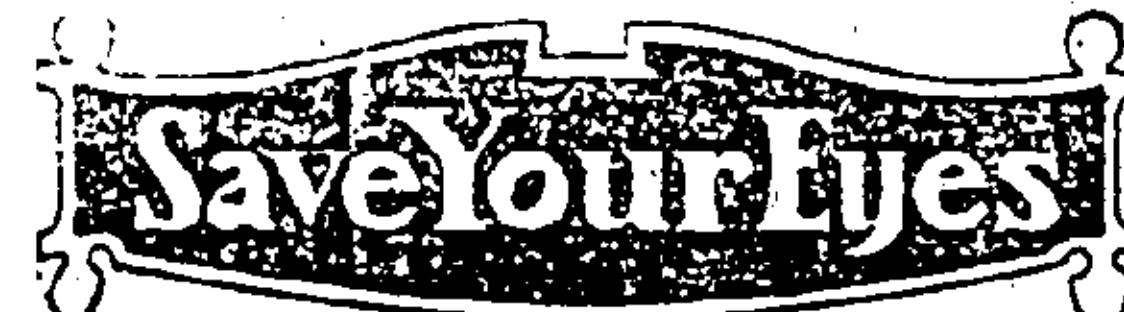
NOTICES.

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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN

26, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

WAR DEVICE PATENTS.

Applications at Washington
Increasing Daily.

Washington, October 30—War has caused an anomalous situation in the Patent Office, where the number of applications for patents on war devices increases daily, and the fear of giving valuable information to the enemy is causing the withholding of patent rights to scores of inventors.

The Patents Commissioner's office announced to day that the Bureau within the last few weeks had refused patents to about sixty war inventors, acting under the recent law giving the Federal Trade Commission and the Patent Office authority to prevent public action of patents which the enemy might use.

A corps of West Point and Annapolis graduates, trained in the technical problems of war, scan the thousand or more patent papers issued weekly for details of military significance, and choose those on which patent proceedings should be suspended during the war. Inventors thus deprived of patent rights may offer their devices to the Government, and even after the war for compensation.

Nearly two hundred applications for patents from German citizens also are pending. Commissioner Newton is postponing action until he can learn whether Germany is granting reciprocal rights under an act extending for nine months the time in which foreign applicants

for patents must apply in the United States, normally one year from the issuance of a patent in the foreign country. The State Department has been asked to ascertain through the Spanish Embassy at Berlin, which has charge of American interests, whether similar courtesy is shown American inventors in Germany.

Mr. Newton explained to day that the American Government has adopted a liberal policy in protecting the patent rights of enemy inventors during the war.

"The President has not ordered any sequestration of foreign hostile patent property," he said.

"The 'Trading-with-the-Enemy' act only authorizes the President through the Federal Trade Commission to grant licenses to manufacturers of articles covered by enemy-owned patents. This act provides for licensing American manufacturers under enemy patents and provides that the money received for the licenses be kept by the Government and subsequently paid to the German owner of the patent.

"The practical effect of the act, therefore, is to provide for the working of German patented inventions in this country under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission and for the protection of the German patentees during the continuation of the war."

Ice At Tientsin. Latest advices from Tientsin are to the effect that there is ice floating in the river and the greatest depth of water is 7 ft. 3 in.

NOTICES.

Do You Suffer from any SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Phthisis, Bladder, Prostate, &c. &c. &c. If so, don't waste your time and money on useless doctors and money outlays which only increase the trouble. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine which has been used for the cure of the most serious and dangerous diseases of all the world. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause they may arise. It is a strong and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood Mixture is shown by the remarkable collection of medical testimonies of grateful patients of all classes—patients who have been cured after being given up by all other physicians. It has been cured after trying many other treatments without success. See pamphlet round bottle.

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FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in
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FINANCE CO. LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

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obtaining free passage from
Hongkong to New York. Apply
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(Rent Perpetuelle 4%).

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE begs to announce that, to ensure the arrival of applications in Paris before December 16th, they will telegraph a first list of subscriptions from here on the 11th INSTANT.

Intending subscribers are therefore invited to apply without delay.

Issue Price: 68.60

All applications from Foreign Countries will be allotted in full.

Further particulars on application to the

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,
5, Chater Road.

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM CO. LTD.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT
NOTIFICATION.

A PPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to ADELINA O DE GUILLERMEZ of Hongkong a duplicate certificate of one share in this Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original certificate for one share No. 7217 dated 26th October 1896 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect or such original certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 1st day of December, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Angelina, from New York.
Barreito & Co., from New
York.

Chin Mean Lin, 62, Winglok
St., from Montreal.

Chengtung, Iji Confectionery,
Thongkwan Market, from
Shanghai.

Chui Hee, c/o Honz Thong
Seng, from Batavia.

Chingtai, from Guaymaseom.
Engguan Guankee, from
Penang.

Fontaine Poste Restante, from
Paris.

Joseph, Astor Hotel, from
Shanghai.

Koohung, Winglok, from San
Francisco.

Limting Hotel, Chongwen St.,
from Taipai.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 13, 1917.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Sengnong, Winglok Street, from
Amoy.

Yungsheng, from Tokio.

G.M. House, c/o Nanyang To-
baco 13, Race Course, from
Swatow.

Chansinchow, 17, Third Floor,
Old Billy Street, from Shanghai.

Nam, from Shanhai.

Hesumque, 4, Chickham Road,
from Shanghai.

Pojet Kremlin, from Kobe.

T. KING,
Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, Dec. 14, 1917.

IT IS HEREBY notified that
on the 8th January proximo,
at 3 P.M. at the Public Works
Department, and before a Com-
mittee presided by the Engineer
Director of the Public Works,
tenders will be received for the
contract of "Erection of a build-
ing for the Colonial Secretary's
Office."

The conditions of the tendering,
the specifications and the
plans of the building are open to
the public at the Public Works
Department and in the Portuguese
Consulate in Hongkong, where
they can be examined all on
week days.

Macao, Public Works Depart-
ment, 6th December, 1917.

RAUL M. DE FARIA E MAIA.
Engineer Director.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC
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Before purchasing Electrical
Appliances for use in connection
with the Company's supply,
Consumers are recommended to
communicate with the Under-
signed with a view to ascertain-
ing:

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their use, are in accordance
with the Company's
Regulations.
2. If the wiring of the pre-
mises, where it is intended
to install such Appliances,
is suitable.

It is important that the fore-
going information should be
obtained from the Company, as
not only does the neglect to do
so endanger property by fire but
in addition may lead to a con-
travention of the Ordinance.

G. LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 14th December, 1917.

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JERUSALEM.

Sermon by the Rev. J. K. Macomacke.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macomacke at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"The word that Isaiah the son of Amos saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem"—Isaiah 2/1.

The oracle which follows begins with the classic passage foretold:—
"A time when men shall beat their swords into ploughshares and study war no more. The ever beholds Zion as the centre of this happy world condition, "many peoples" saying one to another, "Come ye and let us go unto the mountain of the Lord; and He will teach us of His ways, and we will walk in His paths." Not political domination, but moral influence is in the mind of the prophet, influence exercised for ends with which, indeed, political domination is incompatible, a universal justice in which all contentment and peace can ever permanently flourish. Distracted though our world may be at this hour, it is doubtful whether these lofty ideals ever held a closer place in the reasoned hopes of men.

In Western Europe, and now also in America, the war is being maintained in the *swayed* hope of freeing the future from the menace of strife which has always overhung its past. The dreams, as they have been commonly called, of the prophets are becoming the sober aspiration of practical statesmen, and though their absolute fulfilment may yet be delayed, we have at least a right to believe it has been brought appreciably nearer. If I mistake not, these deep-rooted hopes lie behind the eager interest which has surrounded the occupation of the holy city of Palestine by British troops a week ago. Other considerations, of course, enter in, for the fall of Jerusalem marks the military success of a campaign of great importance to the British Empire. That success will rebound through Arabia, Africa and the whole East, as well as in Europe, especially perhaps in Russia, where veneration for the holy places of Christendom is probably more fervent than anywhere else in the world. The German Emperor had a true eye for effect when some years ago he made himself conspicuous in Damascus and Jerusalem, theatrical and overdone as usual though his policy was. But he will preach no more sermons in Palestine, for the central highway of the Middle East will for the future be under better control than that of either the impossible Turk or the unspeakable Hun. The Palestine campaign was truly spoken of in Parliament as vital to our defence of Egypt. The German ambition to "cut the neck of the British Empire" by crippling it in that central spot has long been frustrated, but the geographical position of Syria has always given it an importance out of proportion to its mere area, and our work in Egypt must be safe from menace on that side.

It is not possible to say at what precise date authentic history of Jerusalem begins. It may not be the Salem of which Melchizedek was King in the time of Abraham, but in that of David we get on surer ground, for he captured the chief city of the Jebusites and made it his capital. That is the first of the numerous sieges which are on record, and it is remarkable for the contempt with which the inhabitants, thinking their city impregnable, greeted the Israelite host. Their gibe that the blind and the lame could hold it against David passed into a common proverb, somewhat as that of the Kaiser about a certain "contemptible little army" bids fair to do.

Solomon, by erecting the temple, and later Kings, by improving the fortifications and water supply, added greatly to the strength of the fortress as its magnificence. The pride of the Jews in their mountain stronghold comes out freely in their poetry, notably in the 48th Psalm:—"Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth, is Mount Zion, on the sides of the north, the city of the great King," and so forward. But even stronger

feelings than patriotic pride in making towers and bulwarks is found in the ineffaceable attachment which sprang up later in hearts of the exile Israelites towards the distant home, broken and wasted though it was, by the unequalled conquest of Nebuchadnezzar.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Order for Infantry Battalion issued by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Camp.

Reference Infantry Battalion Orders dated 19.11.17, the special train on Saturday, 22nd December, will leave Kowloon for Low at 3.45 p.m. instead of 2.15 p.m. Reference Corps Order No. 1 dated 17.12.17, the 8.05 a.m. (mail) train will not stop at Shatin, but a special train will leave Kowloon at 8.25 a.m. for Shatin.

Parades.

Reference Corps Order No. 2 dated 17.12.17, No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Sections Nos. 13, 14 and 15 and men of No. 16 Section who have not attended Camp) will parade at Kowloon Station at 8.15 a.m. on December 23, instead of at Hung Hom Station at 7.50 a.m.

Machine Gun Company (Kowloon Dock N.C.O.s and men) will parade at the same time and place and under the same conditions as No. 8 Platoon.

I feel little qualified to enter, and when the discussion proceeds to anticipations of some spectacular winding up of the present dispensation I cannot help thinking it is wisest to wait and see, and go on with one's work. Jerusalem holds a venerated place in our affections and imagination, but it is difficult to believe that the great purposes of God can be in any way dependent upon what happens to that or any other particular spot in this wide world, which indeed contains no spot where the soul can flee from His presence, or in which He is more near than in another to a prepared and seeking heart. We are taught in Christ to look for the Holy City, New Jerusalem, led down from God out of heaven, a new and better order in human society, founded upon principles which are no longer those of the dust, but inspired from the upper world where love rules and God is all in all.

We read the other day that broad-minded proclamation of General Allenby in Arabic, English and several European tongues. I thought, quite reverently, of the inscription in the great languages of the ancient world placed over the thorn-crowned head of the Lord who, though crucified, still retained His royalty of nature, and is coming more and more to His rightful sovereignty of place.

The rule of the Turk came to an end, finally as we believe, a week ago. Bells have been rung in Christian Churches and Te Deums sung to celebrate the event.

It does indeed mark a turning point in history, and we have a right to rejoice, but not as for success in a racial or religious quarrel, the triumph of the last of the Crusades. We have learnt in Christ that neither in Jerusalem nor elsewhere as a question of locality do men worship the Father, and we see in the capture of the ancient city no mere triumph of Christian over Moslem, but the victory of justice over misgovernment and the displacement of oppression by rightful freedom.

The sentiments not alone of Christians but no less of Moslem and Jew have been scrupulously respected, and from this time forward, whatever be the political future of the city, let us trust it will be a standing memorial of mutual respect and charity, and not, as in the past, of bigotry and superstitious zeal. Should the expected occupation by the Jews under international guarantee be carried out, it will be to the general satisfaction.

Amongst other outward errors which this war has already put an end to is surely that of the political persecution of the Hebrew race, and if a local centre can be found for them satisfactory to themselves one public shame and sorrow will be gone from God's world, and we may look for new and larger fulfilments of the promise that in Abraham and his seed shall all the families of the earth be blessed. Many will see in these events an inevitable fulfilment of Biblical prophecy foreseen in detail. The field is now on which

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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XMAS HAMPERS.

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1 bottle Champagne, "Moet & Chandon," Quart	Pint
1 " Blackberry Brandy	
1 " D.O.M.	
1 " Brandy, Martell's XXX	Quart
2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
2 " Port, Super Tawny	Quarts
2 " Claret, St. Julian	
1 " Sherry, Old Brown	
1 " Gin, Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 " Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

No. 2 HAMPER.

1 bottle Champagne, "Victor Clicquot," Quart	Pint
1 " D.O.M.	
1 " Burgundy, Burgoyne's	
1 " Brandy, Martell's XXX	
2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perfection	
2 " Port, Tawny Dry	Quart
2 " Claret, St. Julian	
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry "D.C.L."	
1 " Sherry, "Vino de Pasto"	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

No. 3 HAMPER.

1 bottle Burgundy, Burgoyne's	Quart
1 " Peppermint, Get Freres	Pint
1 " D.O.M.	
1 " Rich Old-Port	
2 " Whisky, King George IV or Perf.	
1 " Brandy, 20-year Old	
1 " Sherry, Amontillado W.B.	
1 " Claret, Medoc	
1 " Gin Old Tom or Dry	
1 phial Pomeranzan Bitter	

CANDE. PRIC
WINE M.

TEL. NO. 135. 6.0.

SAKURA BEER



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ALEXANDRA BUILDING.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1917.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.G. R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in accordance with Regulations published under Government Notification No. 514 of 22nd November, 1917, commencing from 1st January next all private rickshaws have to be licensed at an annual licence fee of \$10 payable in advance. Rickshaw-drivers have to be licensed at a fee of 30 cents half-yearly.

C. MC. I. MESSER,
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1917.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent

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P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hongkong. J. H. WALLACE, General Agent, Hongkong. TELEPHONE 42.

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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Yokohama & Yokohama...	Inaba Maru	[MON. 31st Capt. Higo T. 12,500 1 Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Alutsu Maru	[SUN. 13th Capt. Isadzu T. 16,000 1 Jan. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Alutsu Maru	[SUN. 13th Capt. Isadzu T. 16,000 1 Jan. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Kirin Maru	[TUESDAY. Capt. Sasagi T. 8,000 18th Dec.
KOBE and Yoko- hama	Kirin Maru	[TUESDAY. Capt. Sasagi T. 8,000 18th Dec.
KOBE		

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Steamers	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
AMARU	14,000	14th Dec.
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Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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JANUARY 26, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

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Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

BANGKOK Hupeh 19th Dec. at d'light.

HAIPHONG Kaiyong 20th Dec. at noon.

SHANGHAI Sankiang 20th Dec. at 3 p.m.

WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO Huichow 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent

Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between

Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of

Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are

Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment

at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIBRE,

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

Hongkong December 18, 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Death of a China Coast Officer. The death, on December 2, at Tientsin General Hospital, of Mr. G. W. Watkins, second officer of the "China Merchants" steamer Feiching, is reported by "Shipping and Engineering". Mr. Watkins, who was a native of New York, came to China from the Philippines in August 1915 and joined the China Merchants' Chiyuen. He left the company for some time but subsequently rejoined.

A Shipowner's Affairs. At the London Bankruptcy Court recently, Mr. W. P. Bowyer, Official Receiver, presided at the adjourned first meeting of the creditors of Mr. Oscar Trefor Victoria Lucovich, coal exporter, shipowner and merchant, carrying on business under the style of C. K. George and Co. at 7, East India-avenue, E.C., and Dominion-buildings, Butte Docks, Cardiff. The debtor in March, 1915, took over the above business from Mr. C. K. George, whom he had been assisting therein for some time previously, and which business he asserts he had considerably developed. In 1916 the debtor and a Mr. Parsons formed Lucovich, Parsons and Co., Ltd., to acquire the s.s. Gledhow and the s.s. Ethelreda. Both steamers are now trading, but as one has been requisitioned by the Government and the other is subject to restrictions entailed by the war, no dividends have been paid. The debtor attributes his failure to take over liabilities of £25,000 with the business of C. K. George and Co.; to losses on contracts, to the effects of the war on his connection and business generally, and to loss on steamers trading to the White Sea. Having called over proofs of debt amounting to over £36,000, the chairman reported that the meeting had stood adjourned to enable the debtor to lodge a statement of his affairs and to submit a proposal for the consideration of the creditors. Up to the present, however, neither statement nor proposal had been sent in. The debtor's solicitor explained that the debtor had endeavoured to get out some statement of his affairs, but the result was unsatisfactory, and he was given professional assistance. Then with regard to the offer to be placed before the creditors the drawback to that was Mr. Dyakoff's claim, in respect of which a proof for £21,969 had been tendered. The debtor did not admit owing anything like that amount, as he had a counter-claim. The matter was now the subject of negotiations, upon which would largely depend the prospect of submitting an offer to the creditors. A friend of the debtor had gone over to Paris to conduct those negotiations, and was expected to return in a few days. Apart from that claim, which the debtor was willing to admit for £7,000, the liabilities amounted to about £23,000. Upon the basis of those figures the debtor hoped to be able to offer a composition of 7s 6d in the pound, payable as to 3s in cash down, 2s in six months, to be guaranteed to the satisfaction of the creditors and the Official Receiver, of 2s 6d in twelve months, with guarantees. Under those circumstances it was suggested that the meeting should be further adjourned to enable the statement of affairs to be completed and the offer to be placed in the hands of the creditors. The Chairman observed that if the creditors desired a further adjournment he would not stand in the way, but it must be understood that it must be a final one, as no further delay would be allowed. The debtor's solicitor pointed out that the statement of affairs was necessarily a somewhat complicated document. The business was one of very considerable magnitude, as the annual turnover ran into six figures. Mr. F. S. Salaman, who had tendered a proof for £658 as the trustee under the debtor's former bankruptcy, said that sum represented the balance owing under the judgment for £10,000, to which the debtor consented as

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER CONVOY DISASTER.

Six Steamers, a Destroyer and Four Armed Trawlers Sunk.
London, December 17.
In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes announced that as the result of an enemy attack on a Scandinavian convoy, one British and five neutral ships, totalling 8,000 tons, were sunk; also a British destroyer and four armed trawlers.

THE PALESTINE PRISONERS.

London, December 17.
Reuter's correspondent at Cairo states that so far 563 Turkish officers and 11,474 men have been taken prisoner in Palestine.

CHAOS SPREADING IN RUSSIA.

London, December 17.
Telegrams from Petrograd continue to reflect the growing chaos throughout the country. The Bolsheviks, in pursuance of their policy of semi-terrorism towards the non-Bolshevik elements, continue to make wholesale arrests, the latest victims being a batch of ex-Treasury officials and also the Director of the Pernau Discount Bank, who were holding a meeting to assist the Bank officials at present striking. All Banks in the capital are closed. News from the Provinces is still scrappy and is mostly from Bolshevik sources. There is no confirmation of the arrest of General Kaledin.

1789 AND 1917.

A Historical Parallel.

It may be true that history does not repeat itself; but it is at least certain that the same political causes infallibly produce the same results, writes Lord Sydenham, in the *Sunday Times*. Of this there can be no more striking proof than the similarity between the French and the Russian Revolution.

In 1789, as in 1917, there were conditions which demanded drastic changes. In France, as in Russia, there was no insuperable difficulty in securing the essential reforms by constitutional methods, and there was some hope—in 1789 especially—that a peaceful revolution could be accomplished. We know what actually happened. In France, as in Russia, small minority groups, led by irreconcileable with theories to test or axes to grind, idealists at one end of the scale and anarchists at the other, agreeing only in an ardent desire to destroy existing institutions were able to seize upon power and to bring their countries to disaster.

In France as in Russia, every principle of democracy was flagrantly violated, and the French and Russian peoples played no part, except in so far as they were terrorised by violence or bribed by promises of material gain. The danger-point was in both cases the national capital. In France the capture of the municipality of Paris was the first step to the control of the Assembly, and later to the subjection, in the name of liberty, of the whole country to the most cruel tyranny that the civilised world had known.

In Russia the Committee of Workmen and Soldiers—workmen who did not work and soldiers who had no stomach for fighting—representing nothing but the revolutionary groups centred in Petrograd, was able to wreck the great armies which had at length been well equipped, and could have played a determining part in ending the war, to paralyse industry and transport, and to increase the national expenditure to a perilous extent. The methods adopted—emissaries, propaganda, sectional committees, and "commissaries" to cripple the action of the commanders in the field—closely followed the earlier models. In Petrograd, a force of 50,000 armed workmen, corresponding to the "armed sections" used to terrify Paris, has been formed.

In both cases the extremists overpowered the dreamers, and their plan was to utilize the dangerous elements of the population to set up a rival government which could checkmate the forces of order.

The analogy between the French and the Russian Revolution can be carried further; but there is one marked difference. The Revolutionary Commune of Paris was not wholly secure in power till 1791, when Danton became its Procurator-Substitute. Henceforth, its violence increased, and when, in 1792, it had triumphed, the Reign of Terror could be inaugurated. In Russia the pre-organisation of the revolutionary groups must have been more complete, and present means of communication facilitated

their proceedings. They were, therefore, able to act with tragic rapidity.

Moreover, France in 1789 was not confronted with a military situation demanding the utmost energy and devotion on the part of her armies: while Russia in March last was approaching the crisis of her greatest war. The cataclysm in Russia was thus far more quickly disastrous, and her territories and population being vastly greater and less homogeneous than those of France, peculiar difficulties have arisen.

On the other hand, the tremendous German menace led in less than six months to a demand for the exercise of autocratic power as the only means of saving the nation from utter ruin. M. Kerensky, at the Moscow Conference, expressed his readiness to become a dictator; but the first necessity is the re-establishment of discipline and of the authority of the commanders in the field and abroad. This can be accomplished only by a man of iron will, who will tolerate no rival power, and will frankly accept the advice of the generals, who alone are able to gauge the gravity of the military situation.

With armies which have, in great part, lost all *moral*, and with an enemy well able to take full advantage of the present debacle, the task must be supremely difficult. In France years elapsed before Napoleon was able to suppress the revolutionary forces and to assume the reins of government.

Socialism has been accurately described as "the most audacious, incoherent, and dangerous combination of forces and formulas ever brought together in a single movement." Ranging from mild experiments State or municipal management, through class hatred, syndicalism, universal confiscation and atheism, to anarchic communism, the Socialist formulas hold out attractions to minds which are poles apart in moral sense and in intellectual calibre, but especially to all who are, rightly or wrongly, disconcerted with their lot.

And always, when the attempt to apply them is made, the extremists, who rely on the predatory instinct inherited from uncivilised man, submerge the dreamers and insist on a violent class war, entailing a national catastrophe.

We have lately seen an eager attempt by the leaders of various Socialist groups to impose their will upon trade unions to which they do not even belong, to arrogate to themselves powers to which they have no claim in any democratic sense, and to set up in this country the machinery which has demoralised a gallant army possessing a fine historical record of devotion, led great and patriotic people into chaos, and inflicted incalculable injury upon the cause of the Allies and of the freedom of the world.

If we fail to read aright the plain writing on the wall, then when the war ends we, like Russia may awake to find plans of reconstruction diverted into the disastrous methods of a Socialist revolution. And owing to the intense political and economic complexity of our Empire, the consequences would be infinitely more ruinous and the possibilities of recuperation far more remote than those which Russian patriots now contemplate.

PHILIPPINES HARVEST.

AN UNUSUALLY PROSPEROUS YEAR ANTICIPATED.

Economic conditions in the islands at the close of the month of November were excellent, according to report received by the Bureau of Internal Revenue from its various agents located all over the provinces. The crops harvested during the month were on the whole satisfactory, and growing crops give promise of good harvests. Industrial conditions are very good, business is brisk, and money plentiful in most of the provinces.

Cagayan has a promising rice crop. This is especially true of the northern part of Cagayan. More land in this district is being planted to rice than formerly.

The tobacco crop was larger than usual but the leaf was not of the best quality. It is believed that

the circulation of Spanish translation of Farmers' Bulletin No.

16, of the Bureau of Agriculture, treating of the cultivation, har-

vesting and curing of tobacco, would greatly improve the quality of the tobacco. There is a large crop of mica in the Ambulu district. The immigration of a large number of Ilocano has relieved the labour situation.

Crop conditions are good in the Ilocos provinces and throughout north central Luzon.

In south central Luzon weather conditions indicate good crops.

In Batangas and Mindoro the copra, hemp, rice, and sugar

crops are in good condition. Big

rice and hemp harvests are

anticipated in Mindoro. Fishing

and lumbering are flourishing,

the market for these products be-

ing excellent. An exceptionally

heavy crop of palay was harvested

in Candalaria and Tiaong. Good

palay crops were reported in

Batangas and Santa Rosa also.

The copra crop is heavy. Competition

in hemp and copra buying was

brisk and business in general

showed an improvement over the

preceding month.

In Camarines, Albay, and

Sorsogon the growing crops were

doing well everywhere. A good

yield of rice was being harvested

and an unusually large acreage

of good rice is still to be

harvested while rice planting

is still going on in some parts

of the district. Most of the local

industries were in better con-

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NO PASSPORT.

A DUTCHMAN SENT TO GOAL.

ATTEMPT TO REACH CANTON BY MOTOR CAR.

The story of how a Dutchman attempted to evade the authorities and leave the Colony without having a passport was told to Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, when Henricus Maurice Robert Heymans van de Donwer was charged that he did unlawfully, and without the permission of the Governor, attempt to leave the Colony of Hongkong without a pass issued by or under the authority of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The explanation defendant gave was that his name was on the British Black List in Java which he had just left. He saw the British Consul in that place and asked for his assistance in getting it removed, and this was promised. He left Java to go to Amsterdam, where he was going to set up in business for himself and represent a Manchester and Birmingham firm and he also wanted to be with his wife and child. He got to Singapore and had no trouble and he then came on to Hongkong. He immediately went up to see Assistant Colonial Secretary and told him that he wished to proceed further to Holland, but a passport was refused because his name had not yet been removed from the British Black List.

The Hon. Mr. McL. Messer, C.S.P., prosecuted and said there were certain reasons which he was not going into why defendant should have gone back to Batavia. Defendant was found in a motor car. He was stopped at Taipo by a look-out. The swing bridge at Taipo had been especially drawn up over the level crossing and the car could not go on. This took place at 8.15 at night. Defendant was trying to go to Canton. Defendant had a lot of baggage in the car with him.

His Worship, addressing defendant, said: "You were refused permission but you tried to get through. It was deliberate disobedience of the laws of the Government and you knew it. It was a deliberate attempt to get away at night in a vehicle that was not likely to be stopped.

Considering the fact that you are on the British Black List, you must have known that you were deliberately infringing the law all along the line."

His Worship asked Mr. Messer if he had anything more to say on the matter, and Mr. Messer replied that it was a serious case and if His Worship sent defendant to prison he would convey anything to his (defendant) said to His Excellency the Governor.

His Worship sentenced defendant to prison for six months.

Postage Stamps in China.

The British Post Office gives notices that stamps not surcharged "China" will not be accepted in payment of postage after December 31st, 1917, as has already been notified.

Business was slow in Pansy and Negros due to a scarcity of money. The lack of shipping caused the price of sugar down,

causing this condition of affairs.

The milling of sugar at San Carlos began about November 15. It was expected that that would relieve the situation to a certain extent. Rice was being harvested in Capiz and in the northern part of Iloilo. The crop should exceed all previous crops.

Crops are growing well in Samar and Leyte. Hemp and copra are in good condition.

Fishing is one of the main industries.

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RAW MATERIALS.

Substitutes in Peace and War.

It has been announced that a fibre woven from nettle can not only be used as a substitute for cotton in fabrics, but can be utilised in the preparation of modern high explosives, says a writer in the *Globe*. We have heard a good deal about the various substitutes Germany is compelled to find for her vanished supplies, and though some of these make but sorry makeshifts, science has been able to manufacture articles out of very unlikely material. It may be true that Germany has been especially enterprising in this use of substitutes and waste material, but Britain has not lagged so far behind as many imagine.

Nettle fibre is by no means the first that has been substituted for cotton. Four or five years ago one of the leading spinning concerns at Chemnitz reported that it had discovered a substance that could be utilised in place of cotton, but whether it would do for munitions is another matter, though it would be interesting to know whether it is being so used by the Central Powers. It was called 'Kapok,' and was derived from a wild tree, though it was stated that its use had not been extensive enough to show its value, nor was it said where the tree grew. Whatever may be the case with regard to military requirements, substitutes for both cotton and wool for clothing can be obtained. In America was discovered a method of making thread from cellulose manufactured from spruce wood. At the time of the announcement it was said this fibre could be woven into good cloth which was non-flammable and took dye well. Forecasts that the cloth could also be made so cheaply that it would outlast cotton for many purposes were apparently too optimistic, for no more was heard of it. However, Burnley is reported to have made a cloth of which the web consisted of pine wood fibre and the warp of cotton, the result looking like canvas, while another English firm wove a fine cloth with thread made of grass pulp. It appears also that cloth can be made out of the useful tree, the banana, by unrolling the stalks and steaming them until soft, the fibres being extracted, separated, and spun into thread. More promising was the report of an American Consul describing cloth woven from the bark of a tree which grows in East and Central Africa. The natives weave it into cloth, made in pieces some six yards by two and a half, which takes dye well and has a good finish.

Unfortunately, the era of cheap suits, made of what might be termed seaweed, promised about five years ago, has not yet dawned, though those examining their threadbare garments, and thinking of their diminished incomes, would welcome such a blessing did not reduced cargoes prevent its appearance. The seaweed was a marine fibre dredged up off the shores of South Australia, and trials in the Antipodes proved its value. Several Yorkshire firms made experiments, using

a cotton warp and 50 per cent. of the marine fibre for the web, which made a rough cloth somewhat like a Harris tweed or Irish frieze. The fibre itself resembles jute to a certain extent, but will not take vegetable dye. It is also uninflammable, but early experiments led to the belief that it would be too coarse for clothing. However, it was later found that a very good cloth could be manufactured with 25 per cent. of the fibre, and when mixed with shoddy, it made a cloth very much cheaper. If one may believe all one reads, cloth has been woven out of rocks, to say nothing of steel! Not a coat of mail, but a coat of ordinary supple material; this is made from steel wool, and is used for stiffening coat collars. Cloth made from rock consists of limestones, which is powdered and heated in a furnace with another substance, and finally emerges as a kind of white fluffy wool.

Vegetarians who object to the slaughter of animals for any purpose may be able to buy boots made of a substitute formed of vegetable products, but whether the substance is procurable commercially or has been proved to possess good wearing qualities history does not appear to say, though if the material can easily be obtained and elaborate machinery is not required for its manufacture, a leather substitute which was comparatively cheap would be eagerly welcomed in these days, when most of our leather goes to the Army. Artificial silk has long been made, French and German chemists being the first to discover substitutes, though the early product did not possess the best qualities of the real article. However, recent improvements are said to have overcome these initial difficulties. In this case cellulose is the basis of the substitute, and it has all the appearance of silk, and for some purposes is actually superior. Imitation silk has also been made from the cocoon spun by a caterpillar which feeds on the leaf of the fig tree in Uganda, and species of mussel found in the Mediterranean also provides a fibre used for the same purpose. Queensland experiments made with a fibre obtained from the leaves of the pineapple yielded a cloth of silk like texture. Something similar has also been made from the webs of spiders, and in Madagascar a big spider spins a thread so light and strong that the French authorities weave it into ropes for balloons. As we are threatened with a famine in wood, experiments made at Lyons some months ago attracted attention. Straw chopped fine was boiled to a paste with certain chemicals and pressed into shape in moulds. It can be cut like wood and burns like wood, and is said to be suitable for the manufacture of matches. How smokers would rejoice to hear of something that would not make matches as precious as diamonds!

M. Maxim Gorky.

It is reported in the Russian papers at Harbin that M. Shabano Pin, a well-known artist, and M. Maxim Gorky, of Russia, together with their families, are coming to Harbin.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

British Cotton Growing Association.

The 164th meeting of the Council of the British Cotton Growing Association was held at the offices, 15, Cross-street, Mayfair, recently. In the absence of the president (the right hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G.), Mr. James Brown occupied the chair. With the exception of about 200 bales of cotton grown in the Moko (West Africa) district, all the cotton which has been purchased in Nigeria this season has been received in Liverpool. Efforts are now being made to ship as much cotton seed as possible before the new crop begins to come in. The association have about 5,000 tons of this seed, which is a valuable foodstuff in this country, but in the event of shipping facilities not being available, the bulk of it will have to be destroyed, as there is very little demand for the seed locally. A report was read from the Resident of the Sokoto Province, Niger, dealing with the large development which took place in cotton growing during the year 1916. The Resident states that in former years all the cotton grown in the Sokoto Province, after applying local seeds, was exported to the French Sudan. In the season 1915-16 the usual buyers from the North failed to appear, and at the same time the shortage of seed made it imperative for farmers to content themselves with leaving a note, flying from a buoy, scribbled in schoolboy English, and addressed to his American enemy. On other occasions he picks out a deserted bit of coast line at night, and goes ashore with a squad of his men for a saunter on the beach, leaving behind a placard or a bit of German bunting as a reminder of his presence.

His most audacious exploit, however—if the legends of the forecastle are to be believed—was a trip which he made several months ago to Dublin, where he stayed two days at a leading hotel, afterwards rejoining his U-boat somewhere up the west coast. He is said to have informed the British of his exploit by leaving his receipted hotel bill attached to one of their buoys.

Still another of "Kelly's" more recent stunts was to plant the German flag on a rising on the coastline. It was the first time that the British and Americans knew just where he and his men had set foot, and they shared the excitement of the village folk who awoke one morning to find a new kind of flag flying from their native soil. At first they couldn't make out what it was.

But when they made sure that it was the German color, they were furious, for it so happened, so the story goes, that the fishermen along this particular strip of coast had suffered much from submarine raids. U-boats had shelled their boats, Germans had stolen their fish—their only means of livelihood—and left them empty-handed after a week's hard catch of mackerel. These poor fisherfolk were in no mood for this latest display of German humor, so they promptly burned the flag and set a watch for "Kelly."

U. S. Copper Output.

United States copper production for the remainder of 1917 has been requisitioned by the Government. First requirements to be cared for will be those of the Government itself, the Allies to follow and if any be left the manufacturers using copper in arts or for strictly domestic purposes will get it. Outstanding contracts between producers and consumers will be suspended until such time as copper comes forward in sufficient quantities to enable their fulfilment. The price at which contracts were booked will stand, this condition applying not only to domestic manufacturers but to the federal Government which had bought copper, yet to be delivered, at higher than 23 cents a pound. It is estimated that October requirements of manufacturers who have no war orders on their books, may be filled about January next. The shortage in production, as evidenced in refinery yield during September estimated at 135,000,000 pounds compared with 150,000,000 pounds in August and 200,000,000 pounds in June, will now make itself felt to the extent of naming the price at far more seriously than was anticipated when the miners' strikes were at their height. Since that time the Government has taken charge of the industry.

"KELLY."

The Joker of the German Navy.

Biso American Flotilla in British Waters, October 16.—There is a German submarine commander who is known throughout the American flotilla as "Kelly," his real name is something quite different, but the American sailors promptly dubbed him "Kelly of the Emerald Isle," and the name will stick in the songs and stories of the navy as long as the great war is talk about.

"Kelly" earned his Irish name by his display on various occasions of a rich vein of quite un-German humor. He has become the hero of numberless stories told in forecastle and on quarter-deck. Not all of these stories are true, and probably most of them have grown in the telling. All that the *Association Press* can vouch for is that "Kelly" is a real individual, and that there is some foundation for the remarkable tales of his exploits.

"Kelly" commands a mine-laying U-boat, which pays frequent visits to the district patrolled by the American destroyers. When he has finished his appointed task of distributing his mines where they will do most harm, he generally devotes a few minutes to a prank of some kind. Sometimes he contents himself with leaving a note, flying from a buoy, scribbled in schoolboy English, and addressed to his American enemy. On other occasions he picks out a deserted bit of coast line at night, and goes ashore with a squad of his men for a saunter on the beach, leaving behind a placard or a bit of German bunting as a reminder of his presence.

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Flour for Ships' Stores at Home Ports.

It was recently announced by the Press Bureau that under the Flour and Bread (Prices) Order, 1917, no person may after Sept. 15th take delivery of flour of ship's stores for a ship departing on a voyage from the United Kingdom to ports beyond the sea except under license, for which a charge at the rate of 1s per 280 lbs. will be made. The Food Controller had made arrangements for licensees to be issued at the ports by the Customs authorities to masters or agents acting on behalf of masters on payment being made at the above rate. Ship's stores dealers may act as agents for masters.

to the extent of naming the price at which the metal shall be sold and apportioning the metal itself among the users, according to importance and urgency of demand.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS; SA-SALES;

B-BUYERS; N-NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks n. \$600

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$300

North Chinas b. t. 115

Unions b. \$735

Yangtszes n. ex 73 \$2.5

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires, b. \$122

H. K. Fires n. \$810

SHIPPING.

Douglas n. \$77

Steamboats s. \$18

Indos (Def.) b. \$154

Indos (Pref.) b. \$83

Shells b. 112/-

Ferries n. \$28

REFINERIES.

Sugars b. & sa. \$93

Malabons n. \$36

MINING.

Kailans s. 40/-

Langkats n. t. 15

Raubs n. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urais n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves sa. \$33

Kowloon Docks sa. \$124

Shai Docks n. t. 73

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$90

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$90

H'phreys Est. n. \$3.5

K'loon Lands n. \$30

Shai Lands b. t. 70

West Points n. \$81

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 175

Kung Yiks n. t. 15.80

Shai Cottons s. t. 120

Yangtszeapoos n. t. 6.50

Oriental s. t. 40

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$64

China Light & P. b. \$3.50

Providents b. \$7.50

Dairy Farms b. \$26

Green Islands sa. \$7.35

H. K. Electrics b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$150

Ropes s. \$29

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level s. \$6.50

Trams, Peak, news cts. 90

Laundries b. \$3

U. Waterboats b. \$12

Watsons s. \$3.50

Wm. Powells s. \$6.00

Morning Posts n. \$29

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

CORRECTED TO NOON TUESDAY DECEMBER 18, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/1134

Demand 2/1138

30 d/s. 3/-

60 d/s. 3 1/2

4 m/s. 3 1/2

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 126%

T/T Japan 137 1/2

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 7 1/2

T/T Java 163 1/4

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 4 1/2

Demand, Paris 4 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C. 3/1

4 m/a. D/P. 3 1/2

6 m/s. L/C. 3 1/2

30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 3 1/2

isco & New York 72 1/4</

Golofina

THE HIGHEST GRADE JAMAICA LEAF.

TRY BOUQUETS.

TRY

PERFECTOS

"PERFECTO"
Actual Size

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

OUR AIRPLANE FLEET.

What Britain is Doing.

In an interview in London, Major-General Sir David Henderson, for some time head of the British Air Board, warns the United States against what may be termed excess of standardization in airplane construction. This is a knotty problem. Without a good deal of standardization of parts it would be impossible to turn out thousands of airplanes and keep them in repair. On the other hand, evolution in design has been so rapid in Europe since the War began that each new terror of the air was soon consigned to the scrap heap, or withdrawn for the training of novices. With Tsubes and Fokkers the Germans ruled the skies for a while, but vastly improved machines are now fighting for supremacy in the air on the western front. For war purposes the airplanes with which the European combatants began the struggle are now archaic.

Perhaps it is because British construction has always been in a state of transition and experiment that General Henderson looks with misgiving upon standardization on any large scale. Certain it is that the British, who entered the War with eighty airplanes, none of which could fly faster than as many miles in an hour, have performed almost a miracle in developing their air service. The Royal Flying Corps did, indeed, save Sir John French's expeditionary army in the retreat from Mons by vigilant and tireless reconnaissance; but at the outbreak of war the Germans could show at least seven machines for every one the British had, and the German superiority in personnel was overwhelming. By the time the battle of the Somme opened, 1st July, 1916, the British had won in the stern chase, which seemed like a forlorn hope, and in that long drawn out offensive they drove the Ger-

mans from the air above the fighting line. To-day the British still have an advantage in spite of the swagger of the German monthly bulletins. Like ourselves, the British had to begin by designing the right kind of motor. Originally they used a French engine and a German magneto. The fact of the matter is they had precious little time for standardization as a system.

Still, as has been said, standardization is essential to the American plan of the most efficient airplane navy in the world; but it must not be carried to an extreme. American inventiveness should be able to master the problem of progressive standardization. The expression describes the policy of the Germans, who have had remarkable success with their engines. But as improvements are made the Americans should be ready to re-standardize. We must have the most powerful engines and the latest planes that money can buy. With considerably more than half billion to spend on the air service we will excel in it.

An unchallengeable supremacy in fighting and bombing machines wins the War; still, we must not let the grass grow under our feet. Only the other day General George O. Squier, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, advertised for 100,000 machinists, electricians, carpenters, and gasoline engine men. They are wanted in the aviation section of the Signal Corps to keep the army airplanes in repair. The incident is suggestive. We have not yet the airplanes to keep in repair, but only a nucleus. There is a vast amount of work to be done before the American manufacturers are fairly started on their record-breaking enterprise. A good beginning has been made with the Liberty motor. It may not be the best in the world—General Henderson, indeed, hints at "lethargic trouble"—but if the Liberty needs improvement, they will follow fast. Perhaps it is not extravagant to say that in a few months we shall be turning out airplanes faster than our visitors can "assimilate." *The New York Times.*

NOTICES.

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER

No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833



POST OFFICE.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British, French S. and S. Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fathian, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, B. I. maria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengkuo and other places in the Province of Yunan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:

Parcel not over 3 lbs... 90 cents.
Do. 7 lbs... \$1.80 "
Do. 11 lbs... 2.70 "

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; all manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewelry of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica, and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting name of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
Shatinok, Shatin and Sheungabul.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Au tau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshu, and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday, Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui Po.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.
Shamshui Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Ting.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Kui.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kong Kong.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukong.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturday, Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

Telegraphic advice from the San Francisco Office of the China Mail S. & Co. shows that the ss. CHINA arrived at that port on Wednesday, December 12, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

December 18th, 1917.—No returns from Indo-China. Pressure has decreased considerably over N. Japan owing to the passage of a depression to the north of Hokkaido; it has increased elsewhere, especially over N. China; the anticyclone having regained considerable intensity.

Fresh to strong monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 31.45 inches against an average of 32.63 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

N.E. Wind, fresh to strong; fine.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N. winds, strong to gale.

2 Formosa Channel. N. winds, strong to gale.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

December 18, 1917.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Weather.

Vostock. 5a 29.95 17 n. 20

Nemuro. 5a 29.0 6 w. 6

Hakodate. 5a 29.44 w. 6

Tokio. 5a 29.75 n. 6

Kochi. 5a 30.03 17 n. 6

Nagasaki. 5a 30.17 n. 6

Kagima. 5a 30.13 n. 6

Osima. 5a 30.18 n. 6

Naha. 5a 30.19 n. 6

Ishigama. 5a 30.17 n. 6

Bonin Is. 5a 30.02 17 n. 6

W'haiwa. 5a 30.28 26 87 n. 6

Hankow. 5a 30.25 55 83 n. 6

Hangchow. 5a 30.47 25 62 nw 1b

Changsha. 5a 30.25 33 68 n. 6

Gutai. 5a 30.20 12 79 n. 6

Sharp P. 5a 30.21 54 79 n. 6

Amoy. 5a 30.21 54 79 n. 6

Taihoku. 5a 30.25 55 83 n. 6

Taichu. 5a 30.13 55 n. 6

Taiwan. 5a 30.04 57 n. 6

Kochin. 5a 30.01 66 n. 6

P'dore. 5a 30.12 59 n. 6

Canton. 6a 30.24 52 66 n. 6

H'kong. 6a 31.16 54 74 n. 1b

Gap Rock. 5a 30.13 n. 6

Macao. 5a 31.14 54 70 n. 1b

Wuchow. 5a 30.25 26 87 n. 6

Hoihow. 5a 30.25 55 83 n. 6

Phuilen. 5a 30.25 55 83 n. 6

Tourane. 5a 30.25 55 83 n. 6

C. S. J. 5a 30.25 55 83 n. 6

Aparri. 5a 30.25 55 83 n. 6

Dagupan. 5a 29.80 73 98 0.0

Legaspi. 5a 29.80 73 98 0.0

Tacloban. 5a 29.80 73 98 0.0

Hollo. 5a 29.78 73 92 0.0

Surigao. 5a 29.56 75 95 0.0

Labuan. 5a 29.73 78 95 aw 2b

C. W. JEFFRIES.—Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Dec. 18, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, blue sky, a detached cloud, a haze, drizzling rain, fog, a gloomy, a mist, lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a squall, a rain, a thunder, a lightning, a wind, a wave.

7 Previous Day on date on date.

Barometer 30.02 30.15 30.13

Temperature 66 54 62

Humidity 69 72 58

Wind Direction W. N. S.E.

Wind Force 1 1 3

Weather b b b

Rain 0.00 0.00 0.00

Highest open air Temperature, as the 11th 56 lowest, 56 lowest, 56 lowest

H.K. Observatory, Dec. 18, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 17th Dec. to 23rd Dec.

5a 10a 12m 2pm 4pm 6pm 8pm 10pm

High Water Hongkong Mean Time Mean Time

5a 10a 12m 2pm 4pm 6pm 8pm 10pm

Low Water Hongkong Mean Time Mean Time

5a 10a 12m 2pm 4pm 6pm 8pm 10pm

5a 10a 12m 2pm 4pm 6pm 8